



HONGKONG TELEGRAPH
For and on behalf of
SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST, LTD.

The Hongkong Telegraph

Dine
At the
P.G.
For
Reservations Tel: 27880

VOL. V NO. 264

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1950.

Price 20 Cents

ULTIMATUM TO PEKING RUMOURS

Categorical Denial By State Department

COMMENT

The demand for ruthless extermination of armed gangster lawlessness in the Colony was grimly exemplified by the Boundary Street shooting affray. Any doubt which might have been entertained, querying the justification for imposing the death penalty for flagrant disregard of life and limb, will certainly now be dismissed.

This deed — the shooting down of a police constable on patrol doing his duty — was done with forbiddingly typical desperado brutality. The constable was attempting to search a suspicious character. Unaware of the presence behind him, of a second man, he was three times mercilessly shot in the back and critically wounded.

That the fortuitous arrival of another police officer resulted in the wounding of one of the bandits and his subsequent collapse offered nothing to redeem any feature of the incident. The salient point is that the Colony is menaced by armed gangs; none of them likely to recoil from instant use of a revolver before or after challenge. Were such shocking incidents rare, it could not be countenanced. When the trend is rising, confronting both the public and a hard-worked police force, with a grave threat, any measure tending towards stamping it out must be pitilessly pursued.

Ironie

Ironie indeed is Russia's approach for new Big Four talks on Germany. The Kremlin's plan is a specious one and tempting but there can be no doubt of the Western world's answer.

Russia offers peace in Europe and with the same mailed fist supports four military campaigns in the Far East, from the mountains of Korea to the jungles of Malaya. Talk of peaceful conference is futile until these campaigns are called off.

The new developments in Korea present a grim picture of what appears to be a slowly unfolding Moscow plan. Against this background there is not the slightest reason for believing that the rulers of the Kremlin have suffered any change of heart.

British Brigade And 24th Division Advancing

Washington, Nov. 7.

The State Department today denied that the United States had issued an ultimatum to Communist China to withdraw its forces from Korea within 24 hours. Mr Michael McDermott, State Department spokesman, made the denial at a press conference. His only comment was, "It is not true".

American officials believe that it is China's concern over the industrial future of Manchuria which has been the biggest single factor in prompting her to send troops across the Yalu River to protect the great hydro-electric installations from which Manchuria draws most of its electric power.

The United States is believed to be prepared to give assurances that there will be no interference with Manchuria's electric power supply.

Efforts will be made, it is understood, to encourage the Chinese Communists to negotiate with the United Nations Commission which will be in Korea later this month.

The British Brigade and the United States' 24th Division yesterday thrust forward three miles without opposition in search of the Chinese and Korean Communists who suddenly abandoned the attack on Monday and withdrew.

The Brigade, which early on Monday fought a stubborn rearguard action back to the Chongchon river line to avoid encirclement, helped the Americans yesterday to enlarge the bridgehead which is the outer perimeter of the north-west defence ring.

Some observers suggested that the Chinese had withdrawn from the frontal assault to move east across the neck of the peninsula for a drive down the comparatively un-

protected right flank defence ring.

In the centre of the United Nations defence ring around Anju, the American Second Division yesterday fought off heavy attacks 14 miles south-east of Tokchon.

Another American division had been brought up to strengthen this "MacArthur line" and with a steady stream of Chinese reinforcements for the North Koreans reported to be crossing the Yalu River from Manchuria in the north, both sides appeared to be building up for new attacks.

Four divisions of Chinese Communist and North Korean troops were now estimated by air reconnaissance to be between the Chongchon River and the Manchurian border some 70 miles to the North.

General MacArthur's spokesman said that according to the North Korean Radio 25,000 Chinese had crossed the Man-

(Continued on Page 8, Col. 1)

Action Against China Reds Demanded

New York, Nov. 7.

The Herald-Tribune editorial commenting on General MacArthur's announcement of Chinese fighting in Korea, said today: "The United Nations must now react promptly and decisively. If not through the Security Council, which is to meet tomorrow on this issue, then through the General Assembly.

"The first essential it seems to this newspaper is to get the record straight. There can be no question of United Nations membership for Red China or recession of Formosa while this war is maintained. And it seems clear that both our British and our Indian friends must be compelled to reconsider their policies of recognition.

"It is imperative we demand, and secure both from Peking and Moscow complete explanation of the presence of their troops and weapons on Korean battlefields. The United Nations certainly cannot go on dribbling away the lives of Americans, Koreans, Britons, Australians and many others now enlisted in a fog of mendacious pretence and double language.

"The United Nations cannot ask or expect its troops to stand as targets for whatever Russia or Red China may care to send against them from safe and unmolested bases on the other side of the Yalu. General Douglas MacArthur's forces must be authorised to act immediately wherever these may be located....

"It is true that behind the Chinese intervention there looms the possibility of a general conflict. It is a possibility, not a probability. But it is a possibility which has to be faced because the danger of a general war is inversely proportional to the strength with which the United Nations acts in this still local situation."—United Press.

INVALIDS RALLY TO CHALLENGE

London, Nov. 7.

The Labour Government tonight defeated by 15 votes a motion blaming it for taking no adequate steps to hold down the cost of living.

Government supporters cast 299 votes against 284 by the combined Conservative and Liberal opposition.

For the second day in succession invalids on both sides rallied from their sick-beds to support their parties.

One Member turned up in a wheel-chair. Another had his head swathed in bandages.

Mr Attlee's Cabinet thus surmounted the second of three hurdles set up by the Opposition in the second week of the new Parliamentary session.

Last night, by a margin of 12 votes, Labour fought off a Conservative challenge on housing policy.—Reuter.

Bachelorhood To Be Liability

Copenhagen, Nov. 7.

Bachelors and spinsters are to be taxed under new measures proposed by the Finance Minister, M. Thorvald Madsen, in the Danish Lower House today.

The minister proposed that the tax should start at two percent of the annual incomes of 2,000 kroner (£210) rising to four percent on incomes of 30,000 kroner (£3,150) and over.

The bachelor and spinster tax is in addition to the normal state taxation.—Reuter.

Mr. Keswick's Delay

London, Nov. 7.

Mr W. John Keswick, an executive of Jardine, Matheson and Company, was not under arrest by the Chinese authorities in Tientsin, a Foreign Office spokesman said today.

A few days ago it was reported that the Chinese Communists had prevented Mr Keswick and his wife from sailing from Tientsin in the 2,810 ton steamer Yochow.

The Foreign Office spokesman said Mr Keswick had been asked by the Chinese authorities to conclude certain business in Tientsin.

Mr Keswick is Chairman of the British Chamber of Commerce in Shanghai.—Reuter.

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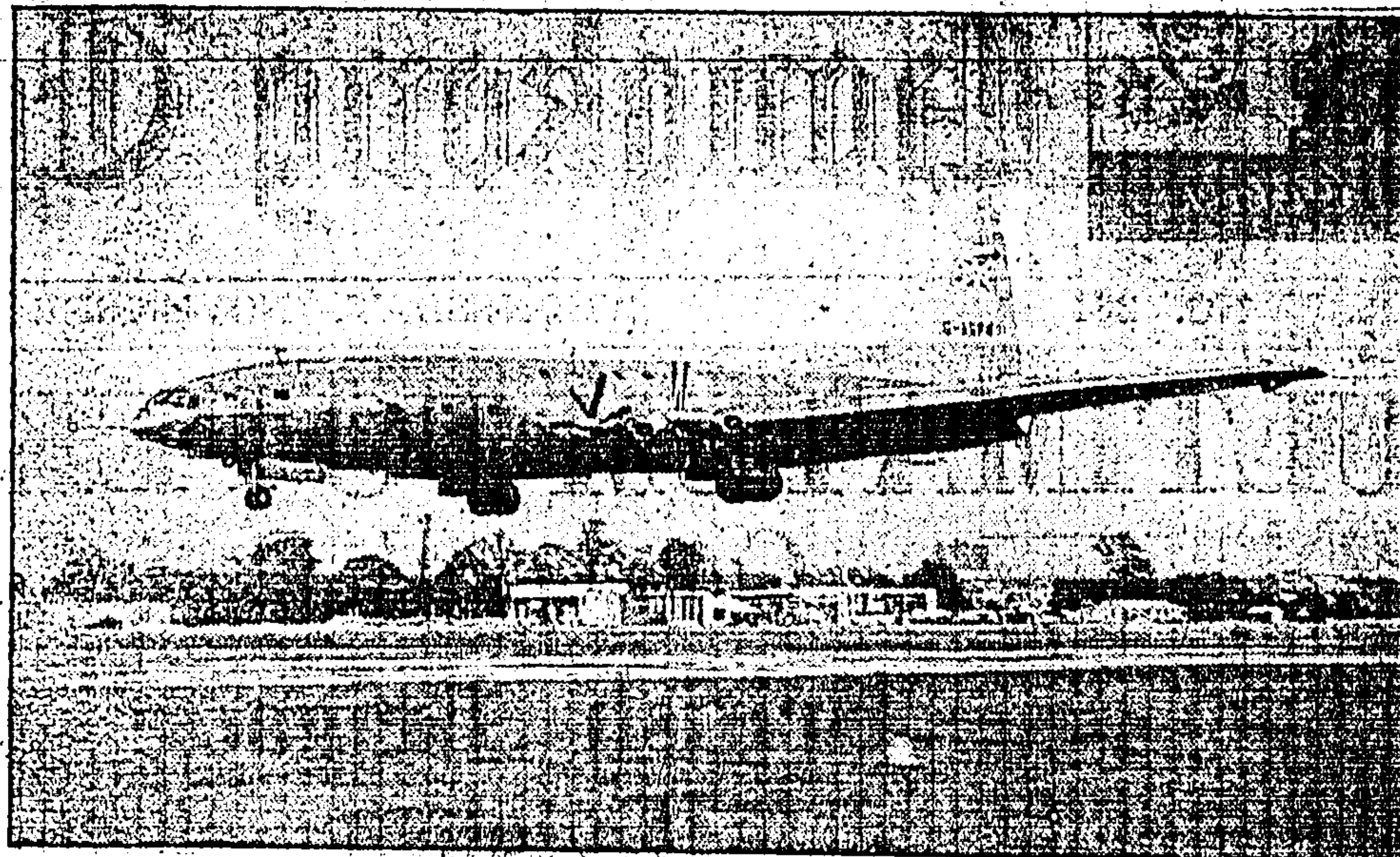
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Demonstration Flights

The Bristol Brabazon I seen arriving at London Airport in preparation for a series of demonstration flights.

WAR OF NERVES AS WELL AS A FIGHT FOR LIFE

Fanatical Suicide Bands Operate Throughout Korea

Songjin, Korea, Nov. 7.

American military advisers with the South Korean army are fighting a war of nerves as well as a fight for life.

The greatest prize any North Korean raiding party can take back as trophy is an American head, in much the same manner that American Indians used to collect scalps.

American advisors with the crack South Korean Capitol Division as a result are growing more gray hairs by the day as they move into the breeding ground of Communism in North Korea. This area runs from Songjin along the east coast north to Myongchon, with its centre in Kilcha. The Communists in this area are so fanatical that even Brigadier General Song Yon-chan, commander of the Capitol Division, hesitated to move his command post into the Kilcha-Myongchon area.

There is heavy guerilla activity all through the area, and fanatical suicide bands roam the country seeking tempting targets.

A Korean officer who formerly served in the Japanese army said: "There were many Communists in Kilcha even when the Japanese governed here. When I was an officer in the Japanese army, we fought all the time in this area." On Saturday night the South Koreans lost five ammunition trucks in a tiny village between Songjin and Kilcha to guerillas who swooped down from the rugged hills. One guerilla was captured. He said his instructions were "to hit all command posts, supply routes, artillery positions and American military advisors with the South Koreans."

DARING TO CAUTION

The attitude of South Korean officers and American advisors in this area has changed during the past week from extreme daring to caution. For the first time since the Allied breakthrough along the Nakdong in mid-September, the South Koreans are again making sure that they have a route open for withdrawal in case of a sudden appearance of an overwhelming Red force.

Security guards have been doubled, and all troops sleep lightly with their guns cocked.

**Guardianship
Versus Rights**

London, Nov. 7.

Mr. Attlee told the House of Commons today that Britain would take the "utmost precautions" to guard its scientific and military secrets as long as the measures did not encroach upon individual rights.—United Press.

**KOREAN
ASSEMBLY
RESTIVE**

Seoul, Nov. 7.

The National Assembly today debated a resolution requesting President Syngman Rhee to oust his entire cabinet because of their conduct during the war.

"We must treat the patient (the Republic of Korea) with medicine rather than an operation for the time being, lest the operation kill it," the Vice-Chairman, Chang Talk-sang, told the Assembly.

There has been a move to order the formation of a new government because the Government left Seoul on June 27 without properly informing the National Assembly.

The resolution, which was killed, was backed by 85 of 178 Assemblymen. Many of those who backed the motion remained in Seoul during the Communist occupation, and others are among President Rhee's strongest opponents.

After the debate was over and the resolution was rejected by 71 to 23 votes, with 39 abstentions, the Clerk informed the legislators they were invited to President Rhee's mansion for a cocktail party on Wednesday.—United Press.

Million March Past In Pouring Rain

Moscow, Nov. 7.

Rain poured steadily in Moscow's Red Square today as soldiers, sailors, airmen and a million civilians marched past Lenin's mausoleum to mark the 33rd anniversary of the October Revolution.

Politburo members, Molotov and Bulganin, were among the Soviet political and military leaders who watched the parade from the mausoleum.

Marshal Budenny, high army commander and a member of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, took the salute. A band of 1,500 army musicians, struck up a march as officer cadets opened the parade.

Infantry, paratroops, field-guns and tanks followed. A special cheer greeted the blue-capped frontier guards, marching with fixed bayonets. Then columns of workers converged on the Square, carrying scarlet banners with pictures of world Communist leaders and slogans.

From the diplomatic stand, the British, American, French and other ambassadors watched the parade. The foreign guests included Friedrich Ebert, Berlin's "Eastern" Lord Mayor.

Marshal Budenny mounted the Mausoleum to greet the demonstrators. He condemned the "bandit intervention" of the United States in Korea, and assured the Soviet people that their armed forces were a reliable guard of the state interests of the Soviet Union.

The usual fly past of the Soviet Air Force was cancelled because of the rain.—Reuters

AN ATTEMPT TO BREAK DEADLOCK

Tussle Over German Rearmament With France

U.S. ELECTION

TRUMAN CONFIDENT OF VICTORY

New York, Nov. 7.

President Truman, after voting the "straight Democratic ticket" in today's mid-term Congressional election, said that he was so sure of his Party's success that he did not even plan to stay up late tonight.

The President told reporters that he had not yet decided whether to call Congress back into session ahead of the date fixed, November 27.

The President cast his vote in a polling booth near his home in Independence, Missouri, as millions answered Party leaders' appeal for a big turn-out in the election which will decide the fate of his policies—and perhaps of American international responsibilities.

The President said he would board his yacht later today for a cruise in Chesapeake Bay and the Potomac River, after reaching Washington in his plane, the Independence.

"I am going to get some sleep just as I did in 1948, because I know it is going to come out all right," the President told reporters.—Reuter.

Vyshinsky And Acheson To Confer

Washington, Nov. 7.

The Soviet Foreign Minister, Andrei Vyshinsky, will make a "courtesy call" on the Secretary of State, Dean Acheson, today, and Mr Acheson is expected to do some plain talking on the Chinese Communist intervention in Korea.

Mr Vyshinsky's call is in connection with Russia's celebration of the 33rd anniversary of the October Revolution. The Russian Embassy will hold a big reception at night, but Mr Acheson is not expected to attend because of other business.

The Secretary of State will be busy during the day and during the night will drive 15 miles to Sandy Spring, Maryland, to vote.

Other State Department officials, however, will attend the function together with Washington's top diplomats.

A State Department official said it was "entirely possible" that Mr Acheson will take the opportunity of his meeting with Mr Vyshinsky to tell the Russian foreign minister just how seriously the United States considers Chinese Communist interference in Korea.—United Press.

Austrian Protest To Russians

Vienne, Nov. 7.

The Austrian Cabinet decided today to send another protest to the Russian High Commissioner and the Allied Council, alleging Russian interference in Austrian internal affairs.

The Cabinet decision was taken after the Soviet commander, M. Wiener Neustadt had ordered court proceedings against persons charged with offences committed during the Communist disorders in October, to be dropped.—Reuter.

Foreign Ministers To Meet Again In December

London, Nov. 7.

A full meeting of the Atlantic Pact Council of Foreign Ministers is planned for the middle of December in Brussels to break the deadlock over German rearmament, it was learned from authoritative sources here today.

The foreign ministers will then have before them reports of discussions on the German rearmament question by the military committee, their deputies council and the defence ministers, who are expected to have another meeting in London at the end of this month.

The French High Commissioner M. Andre Francois-Poncet, today gave Dr Konrad Adenauer, the West German Chancellor, "certain assurances" over the Schuman plan and European defence, it was officially stated in Bonn.

M. Francois-Poncet saw Dr Adenauer for what French sources described as "especially important" talks. He had returned from Paris a few hours earlier.

Later, Dr Herbert Blankenhorn, head of the West German Chancellery, said the high commissioner gave, also certain assurances authorised by the French Prime Minister, M. Rene Pleven, to Chancellor Konrad Adenauer, concerning the Schuman plan and the defence question.

French quarters considered the meeting important because of the long-expected foreign affairs debate in the Bundestag (Lower House) tomorrow.—Reuter.

Strong Typhoon

Manila, Nov. 7.

The Manila Observatory reported a strong Pacific typhoon, with maximum winds of 100 miles an hour, about 430 miles east-north-east of southern Luzon today.—Reuter.

BRITAIN URGED TO BAR ALIENS

London, Nov. 7.

Lord Vansittart, former diplomatic adviser to the British Government, urged today that aliens trying to take part in the Sheffield "world peace" conference next week should be refused entrance to Britain.

Lord Jowitt, the Lord Chancellor, replied that the "self-styled British peace committee" had been told that applications from foreigners would be dealt with on their individual merits, and that the Government must reserve the right to refuse admission to any foreigner who was "persona non grata".

The Home Secretary, Mr James Chuter Ede, will make an early statement in Parliament on the granting or refusal of visas for delegates to the conference.

Home Office spokesman today told Reuter that the Department had received instructions to give out no information about visas.—Reuter.

Britain has in fact, refused visas for six Czechoslovaks, three Albanians and two Brazilians to enter England for the peace congress. Visas have so far been granted to one Czechoslovak and five Albanians.—Reuter.

N.Y. Dockers Boycott Goods For China

New York, Nov. 7.

Longshoremen stopped unloading zinc oxide from a British liner here when they saw a Chinese destination marked on the cargo.

They had taken about 150 bags from the hold of the Cunard steamship Parthia (13,362 tons) yesterday, but refused to unload the rest when they saw a man stencilling the name of a Chinese city on the bags.

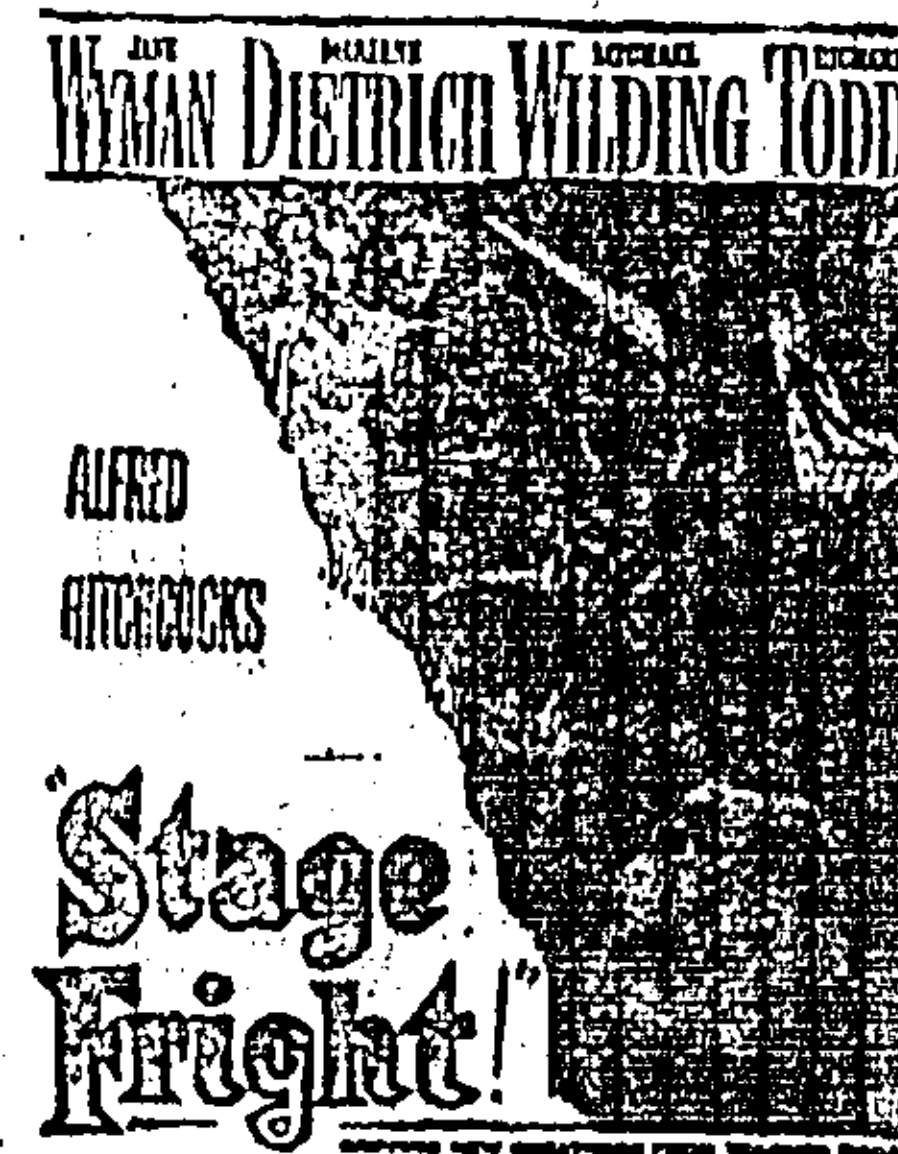
The longshoremen, belonging to the American Federation of Labour, said the oxide was being taken by lighter to the Australian ship John Franklin.

The New York agents for this ship said she was due to sail for the Far East on November 14, but they know nothing about the oxide.

Cunard Line officials would not comment on the incident.—Reuter.

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玩火的女人

"The Woman Who
Plays With Fire"
A Chinese Picture

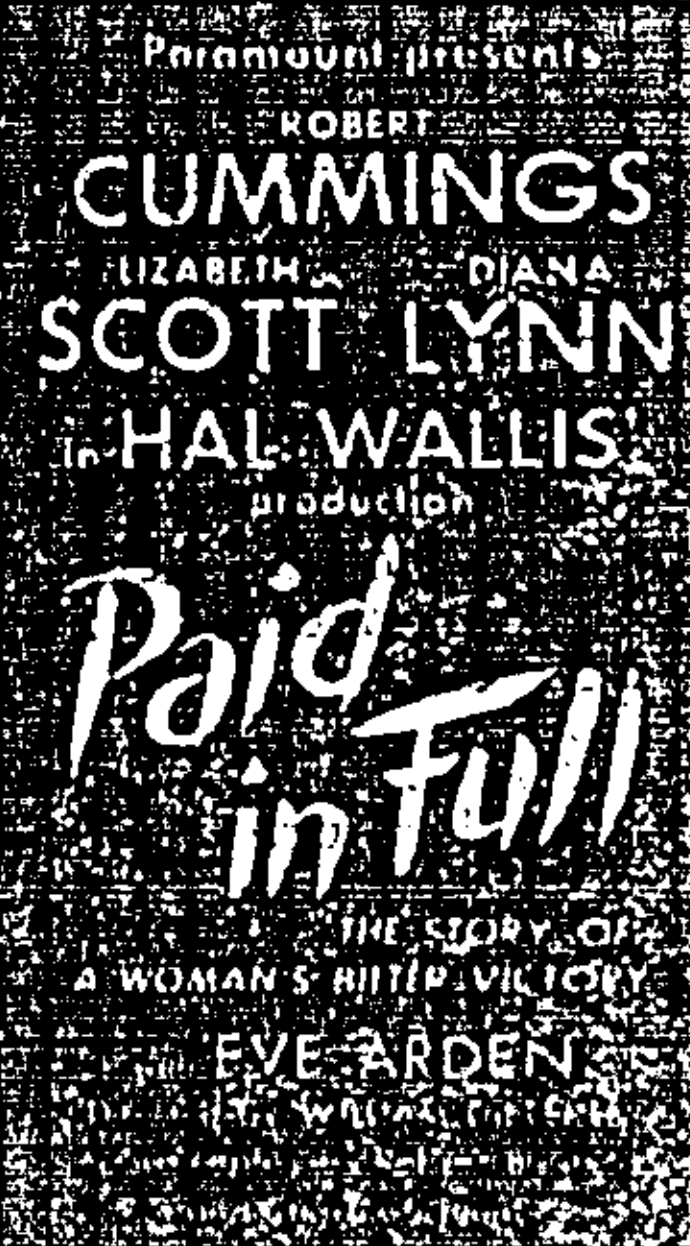
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LOYE Schurtz, a twirler with a high school band, floats through the air during a parade. It's one way of showing she has the know-how.

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A Grandma Film Star



Marlene Dietrich, the screen's youngest-looking grandmother, photographed in London after her arrival by air to start work on a British picture "No Highway."—(Central Press)

Alps Rescue Drama: Guides Carrying On

Chamonix, Nov. 7.

Five Alpine guides, unaware that all attempts to reach the Air India plane wrecked near the summit of Mont Blanc had been called off, were to-night camping less than 3,000 feet below the wreckage.

A message saying "Turn back", dropped by a plane, did not reach them. It was picked up by a sixth member of their party who was already on his way down to a lower level to fetch provisions.

As the gallant five already had the most difficult part of their climb behind them, officials tonight decided to let them carry on.

Efforts to reach the plane were suspended because of the weather.

All hope for the 40 Indian seamen and eight crew on board the wrecked plane, fragments of which are scattered over a wide area, has been abandoned.

The official statement said that following the death of Rene Bayot, leading Chamonix guide, killed by an avalanche in the Bossons Glacier yesterday as his party was on the way to the wreck, it had been decided

to call off operations until the weather improved.

The party of six, still going on, set out yesterday from a point south of Mont Blanc by a longer and more difficult route than that taken by the other rescuers from Chamonix.

Tonight they had reached a point less than 3,000 feet below the wreckage of the aircraft.

Experts here thought that the party might reach the wreck tomorrow evening. Normally, the climb still ahead could be covered in summer in four and a half to five hours. To return by the way they had come would, it was estimated, take them still longer.

The authorities therefore decided to let them go on.

Resumption of operations from the Chamonix side will depend on whether the recent heavy falls of snow freeze hard enough for experts to climb more easily and to lessen the threat of avalanches.—Reuter.

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Eye-Witness Stories

Of Brutality In S. Korea COURT-MARTIAL FARCE

London, Nov. 7.

The widely-read "Daily Mirror" today published a message from Seoul, which described details of atrocities being carried out by the South Korean authorities.

The message was by a "Daily Mirror" correspondent, Don Greenlees, who declared that members of the United Nations Korea Commission were investigating Korean Government court-martial, through which more than 600 men and women have been executed for alleged collaboration during the Red occupation.

Hasty methods of court procedure were being queried. "Packed into gaols in the Seoul area are 5,000 civilians awaiting trial, and 3,000 awaiting interrogation."

The "Daily Mirror" correspondent declared: "But the Seoul court authorities admit that no major war criminal has yet been apprehended."

"It have seen people, arrested in many cases on the information of neighbours, bashed to unconsciousness with rifle butts at police stations by the police extorting confessions."

"Most of them admitted joining Communist clubs or work groups under Red pressure. The gaols to which these people are sent are shockingly overcrowded."

PACKED IN CELLS

"I saw one cell, 15 feet by nine feet holding 60 men", the correspondent continued.

"In another cell there were 54 women and 12 babies. At least 40 in most cells are unable to lie down. They are forced into a painful squatting position day and night."

"Most babies are still suckling, but no extra rations are provided. The mothers get two or three small bowls of barley a day. About 300 children below six are incarcerated with their mothers in the Seoul area gaol."

"Prisoners go for trial in batches of 40. They sit in the body of the court, stepping forward for interrogation as their names are called."

PRESS EXCLUDED

"The Bench of three consists of two army officers and a civilian. Defender and prosecutor are Government-appointed. No members of the public or of the heavily-censored local Press attend."

"In more than a 100 cases I heard, no defence witnesses appeared and the official defence counsel seemed only slightly less antagonistic than the prosecutor to the prisoner. I have seen 25 men and two women executed. None had been told when he was to die."

This Seoul despatch appeared under a huge headline which said: "The United Nations must put a stop to this brutality".—Reuter.

Plane Missing: 22 Aboard

Butte, Montana, Nov. 7.

A missing Northwest Airlines plane with 22 persons aboard was believed down today in the fog-bound, snow-covered Rocky Mountain terrain between here and Whitehall, Montana.

A West-bound, two-engined Martin-202 was two hours overdue here on a flight from Helena over the Continental Divide.

A DC-4 is searching the area south east of here, but is hampered by poor visibility.

A resident some 10 miles west of Butte reported to the authorities that she had heard a crash.—United Press.

NEPALESE KING OUSTED

New Delhi, Nov. 7.

The Nepalese Embassy here announced tonight that the King of Nepal had left his palace in Katmandu and taken refuge in a foreign Embassy and that his three-year-old son had been proclaimed "ruler."

Parliament has been summoned to consider the situation, the communique said. Earlier the Indian Government announced that the King of Nepal had taken refuge in the Indian Embassy and that it was understood the King was anxious to come to India.

"But as his Government objected to this, he sought the assistance of the Indian Ambassador."

The Nepalese Embassy in New Delhi said in a communique about six weeks ago that a "conspiracy to assassinate the Maharajah of Nepal" and other high dignitaries had been discovered in Katmandu.

The announcement followed the arrest of a number of Nepal National Congress workers in September.—Reuter.

Arms Cache Found

Foix, France, Nov. 7.

A stock of arms, including a British mortar, rifles and ammunition, was found by the police on a farm at Bonac, central Pyrenees, worked by two Spaniards.

Both are to be expelled. It is thought the arms are part of the stock accumulated by Spanish refugee Communists in the Pyrenees many of whom were rounded up in September.—Reuter.

Ernest Bevin To Visit Germany

London, Nov. 7.

Mr Ernest Bevin, Foreign Secretary, is expected to visit Bonn, the West German capital, before the end of the year. This will be his first official visit to the West German Federal Republic.

A Foreign Office spokesman said that no definite arrangements for the visit had yet been made but admitted that it was being planned. It is understood that Mr Bevin will have conversations with the West German Federal Chancellor, Dr Konrad Adenauer.—Reuter.

NEHRU'S SNUB TO CHINESE

Bombay, Nov. 7.

The Prime Minister, Pandit Nehru, yesterday "omitted" to visit the Chinese section of an exhibition held here during "Children's Week" now being celebrated here, Bombay newspapers reported today.

The papers said that Pandit Nehru "skipped" the China Room in the exhibition, in which 20 countries are participating, on a nod from Mrs Mehta, President of the All-India Women's Conference, organisers of the exhibition.

They said that Mrs Mehta had dissuaded him from visiting the Chinese section because the Chinese Consulate here had refused to remove two posters displayed which were "found repugnant both by the organisers and by the American Consulate."

One of the "objectionable" posters showed a Chinese child being hit by an American shell while the other portrayed a savage attack on a Chinese boy by a Japanese soldier.

The Prime Minister and his party left for Poona today. No comment is yet forthcoming on reports from the organisers of the exhibition.—Reuter.

Widow Prays By Husband's Dead Body

New York, Nov. 7.

Mrs Carmen Torresola was released briefly from the women's house of detention today to spend 30 minutes with the body of her husband, G. Torresola, who was shot down by White House guards defending President Truman last week.

Eight Federal agents accompanied the young widow from the house of detention to Brooklyn funeral home where Torresola's body was taken on Monday from Washington.

Her six-month old daughter, Rebecca, was waiting for her with two unidentified friends.

Mrs Torresola, who was arrested on charges that she conspired with her husband in the assassination plot, prayed silently before the casket for five minutes. She appeared composed and did not cry or show emotion when reunited briefly with her baby in the adjoining room. Federal agents stood by as she talked with her friends.—United Press.

UN And Amboina

Lake Success, Nov. 7.

The United Nations announced today that Indonesia has agreed to keep it informed concerning further developments in Amboina where inhabitants have been fighting against inclusion in the Federal Government.—United Press.



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ISRAEL TO PRESS FOR DISCUSSION OF SUEZ BLOCKADE

Egyptians Accused

Lake Success, Nov. 7.

Israel served notice on the Security Council last night that she would press for a full discussion of her complaint against Egypt of conducting a blockade on Israel-bound ships passing through the Suez Canal.

Israel has maintained that Egypt, through 18 months of blockade practices, has violated the Israel-Egyptian armistice agreement.

Russia To Supply UK With Grain

London, Nov. 7.

Britain has reached an agreement with Russia for the supply of 800,000 tons of grain, the Ministry of Food announced tonight.

Russia will supply Britain with grains consisting of 300,000 tons of maize, 425,000 tons of barley and 75,000 tons of oats by next August. They are to be delivered under a purely commercial contract.

The agreement marks no change in Anglo-Russian trade relations. Under last year's contract, Britain received 1,000,000 tons of coarse grains from Russia, (400,000 tons of maize, 500,000 tons of barley and 100,000 tons of oats).

The signing of the Anglo-Soviet grain pact in Moscow yesterday will not affect the United Nations grain conference opening in Geneva next Thursday, a spokesman of the Economic Commission for Europe said.

The aim of the conference is to expand the grain trade between Eastern and Western Europe. The spokesman said the need for the conference remained, and that there were still unfulfilled needs of Germany, France, Denmark, Britain and other West European countries to be met.

He considered it unlikely that the Anglo-Russian deal covered all the available Russian surpluses. "Russia is attending the conference, and she would not come if she had nothing to sell", he said.—Reuter.

RN Destroyers To Honour Gustav

Stockholm, Nov. 7.

The British destroyers Finisterre and Zest arrived here today to take part in the funeral honours next Thursday to King Gustav V. who was an honorary Admiral of the British Navy.—Reuter.

Mr. Aubrey Eban, the Israeli delegate, told the Council that the mixed armistice commission had never really considered the full question of the alleged blockade.

It had never ruled on the larger question whether the blockade could co-exist with the armistice agreement.

"The question is whether the armistice agreement is being thrown over because the blockade continues" said Mr. Eban.

"The effect of the Suez violation is enormous and far-reaching. In financial terms its direct effect can be counted in tens of millions of pound sterling; in indirect terms in hundreds of millions."

Earlier, Sir Gladwyn Jebb of Britain had given notice that he reserved the right to refer to the Suez Canal issue at a subsequent meeting.

In answer to Sir Gladwyn, William F. Riley, Chief of Staff of the United Nations truce supervisory organisation, had given an account of the history of the Israeli complaint about the alleged blockade to the mixed armistice commission which deals with allegations of breaches of the agreements.

LYING DORMANT

The mixed armistice commission had made a decision. Egypt had appealed and the special committee had not taken a decision on the appeal.

General Riley said that both parties had seemed willing to let the matter lie dormant. He added that perhaps it would be taken up when he returned to the Near East.

Regarding General Riley's reply to Sir Gladwyn, Mahmoud Fawzi Bey, of Egypt, said that for the record he wanted to appeal to a decision of the mixed armistice commission of June 8, 1949, that the Egyptian action at the Suez Canal did not violate the armistice agreements, because there was no aggressive action by any armed force.

There had been no appeal against this decision within the specified time of one week and so it was final, said Fawzi Bey.—Reuter.

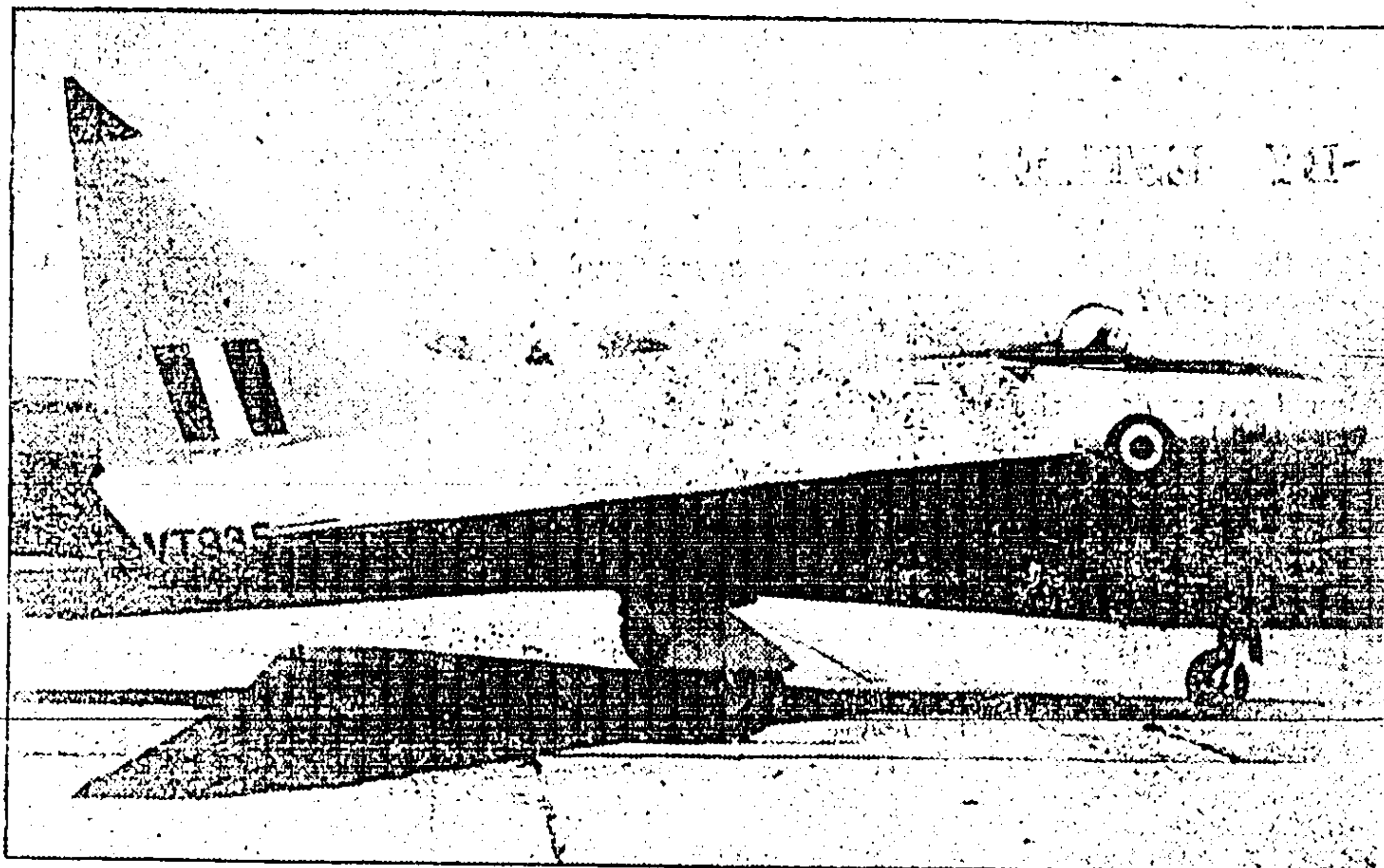
American Gunboats For Burma Navy

Rangoon, Nov. 7.

The Burmese Government has accepted an offer of 10 gunboats by the United States, it was announced today.

A party of Burmese naval officers has left for America to take over the ships, which will be towed by other larger vessels to Rangoon.—Reuter.

Unorthodox Plane For the Royal Air Force



Details have just been released of an unorthodox new tailless plane which has now made its first flight. Designed and built by Boulton Paul, of Wolverhampton, for the Ministry of Supply, it is known as the P-111 and will be used for high-speed aerodynamic research. It is powered by a Rolls-Royce Nene turbojet engine and is of the tailless type with wings of "delta" plan form. Length is 26 ft. 1 in., span 33 ft. 6 in., and height over fin 12 ft. 6½ in.

Truman Confers On The Crisis

Washington, Nov. 7.

President Truman held a conference with Secretary of State Dean Acheson and Defence Secretary George Marshall on the Chinese Communist crisis shortly after returning from his home town.

Scarcely an hour after the President came back to the capital from Independence, Missouri, where he cast his vote for the democratic Congress, President Truman met with Mr. Acheson and Gen. Marshall at the White House. Mr. John Muccio, American Ambassador to Korea, was to see the President after his meeting with Cabinet members.

Mr. Acheson and Gen. Marshall left the White House by a side door avoiding reporters. The White House remained silent on the meeting.—United Press.

Harding As ADC To The King

London, Nov. 7.

General Sir John Harding, Commander-in-Chief of Britain's Far East Land Forces, has been appointed Aide-de-Camp General to King George, the War Office announced tonight.

General Harding succeeds General Sir James Steele, Colonel of the Royal Ulster Rifles, a force of whom are now in Korea.

General Harding is 54. He was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Far East Land Forces last year.

The King has several Aides-de-Camp General.—Reuter.

Spain Still Feels Insulted By UN Isolation Measures

Madrid, Nov. 7.

Don Alberto Martin Artajo, Spanish Foreign Minister, said tonight that Spain was entitled to reparation for the harm she had suffered from her isolation in the past four years.

In the first official comment here on Saturday's decision of the United Nations General Assembly to raise its 1946 ban on member nations appointing ambassadors to Spain, Senor Martin Artajo said he was content but not completely satisfied.

He made his statement in an interview given to the Madrid daily newspaper "ABC" for publication tomorrow.

"We Spaniards cannot just consider this matter closed by the simple negative decision of revoking the obstacles in the way of our having normal diplomatic relations," he said.

"During this period of unjust isolation, Spain has suffered grave harm," he said. "All this while, victors and vanquished of the last war have alike been receiving help for reconstruction."

"Spain has had to reconstruct by her own unaided efforts. The good faith, or otherwise, of the nations which have rectified their attitude to Spain will now be put to the test, for it is only just to compensate Spain for the damage caused her and to repair the harm."

ROLE OF ACCUSER

"Now that Spain has been found innocent by an immense majority of the Assembly, our nation passes from the role of the accused to that of the accuser."

"A second period opens in which the Soviet Union, which

led the accusation against Spain at Potsdam, is now beginning to find itself in the role of the accused party.

"The unjust measures taken against Spain in 1946 had the result of clearly demonstrating the sincere friendship of Spain for the immense majority of the Spanish-speaking nations and of all the Arabic and Islamic peoples."

"As for the countries which removed their ambassadors in 1946, the fact that these ambassadors are to return is not so important as the need for these nations to give us proper treatment, both in their direct relations and as regards to our international position in general," the Minister said.—Reuter.

PRAVDA CHARGE

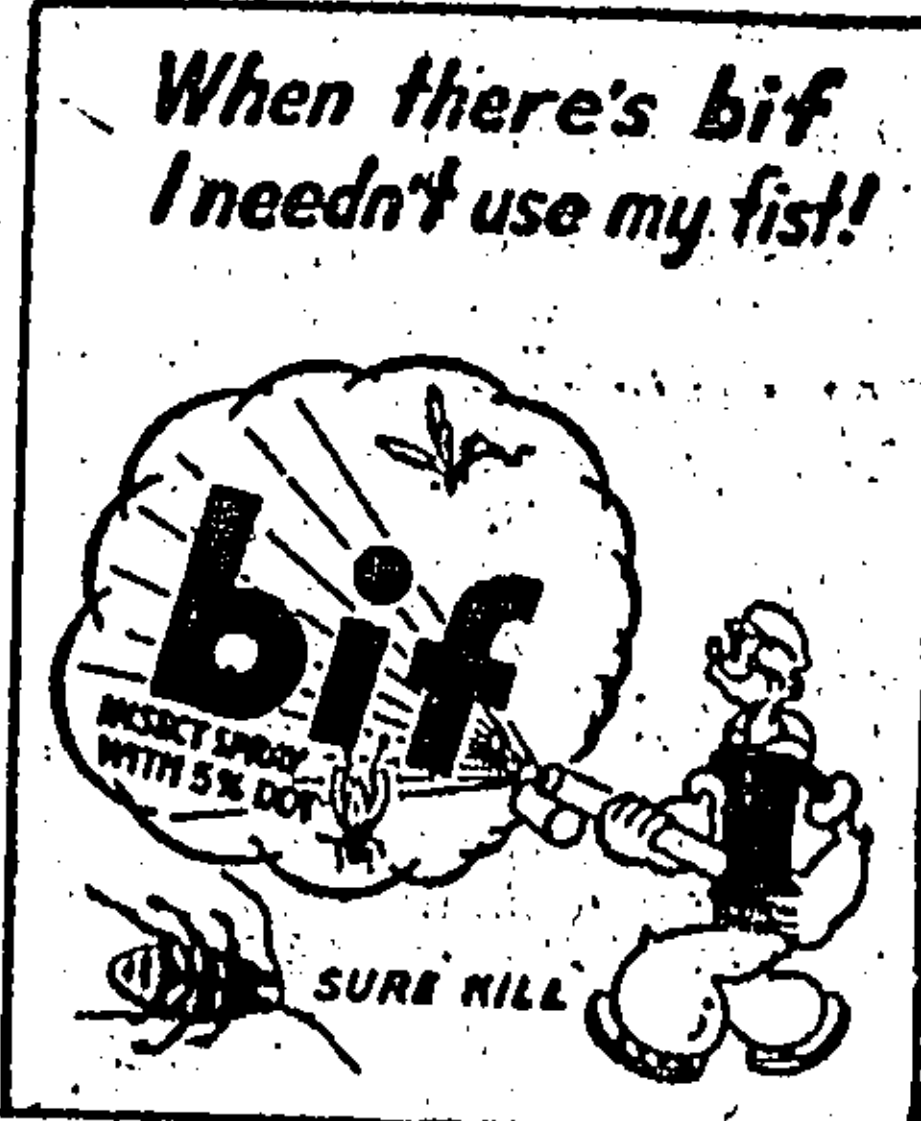
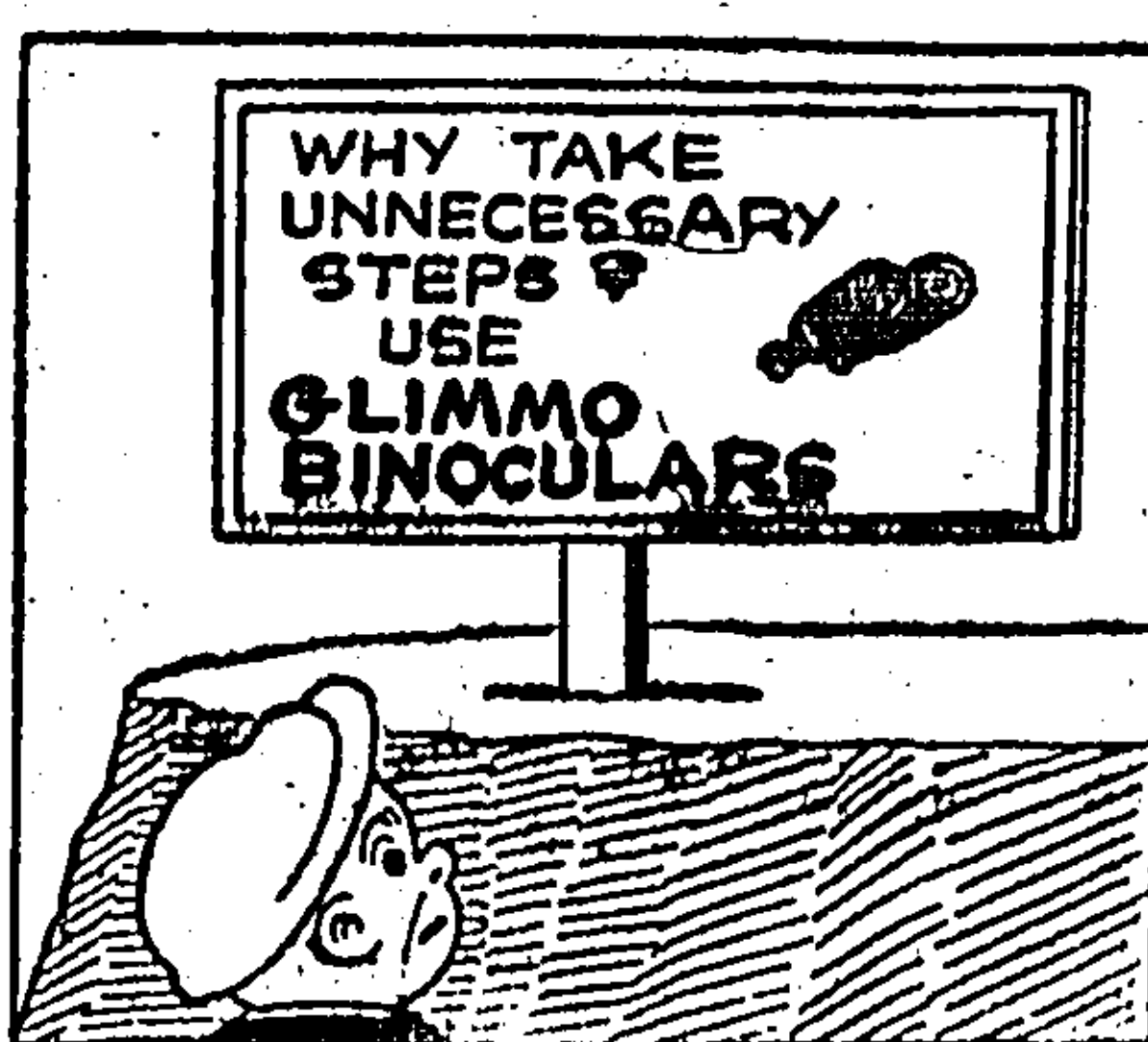
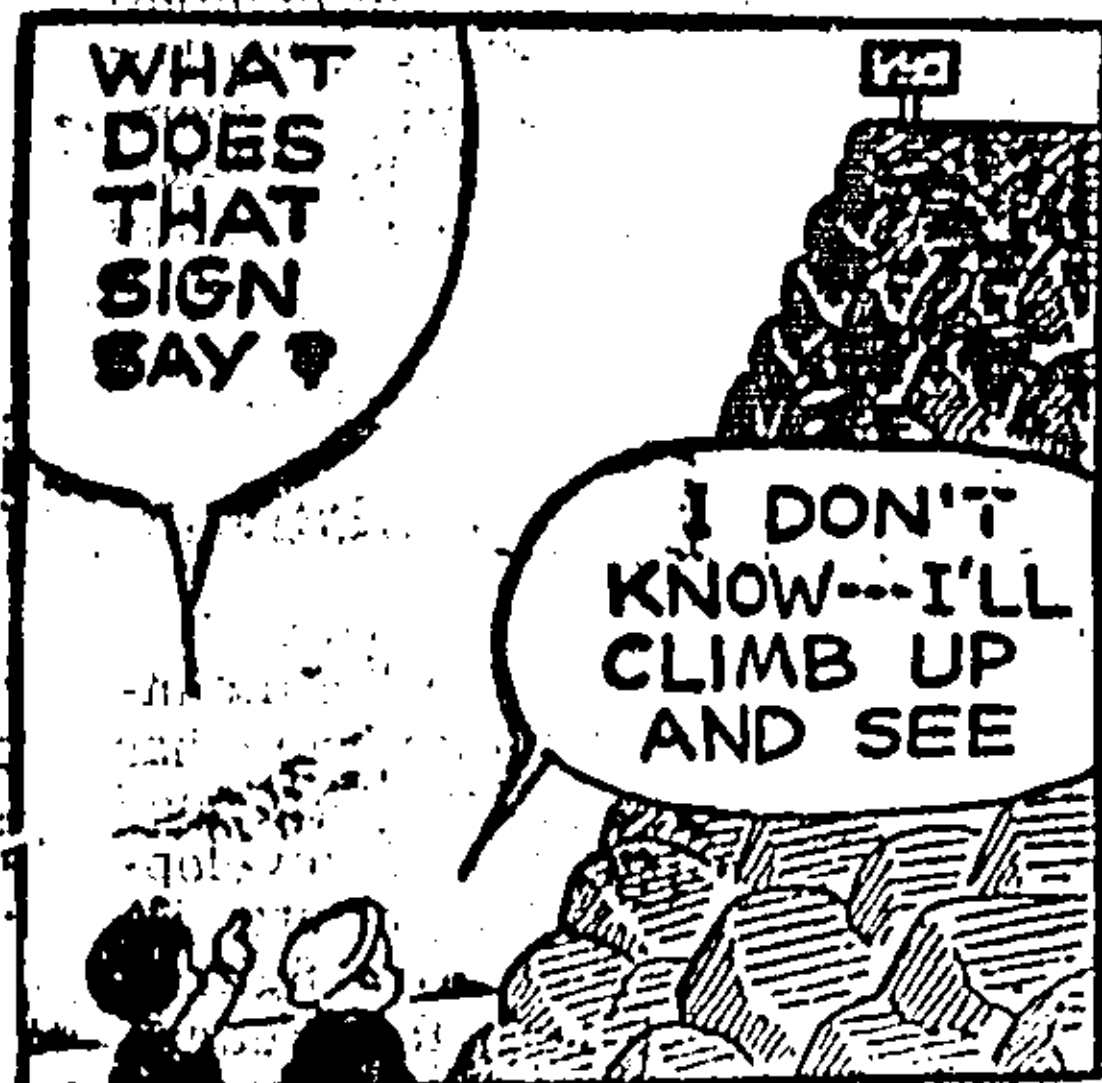
Moscow, Nov. 7.

"Pravda" gave prominence to a despatch from Shanghai headlined "Vicious Activities by the Occupational Authorities in Japan."

The despatch reported that the Japanese publishing house Dai Nippon was rushing publication of maps of North Korea and Siberia, "under the supervision of representatives of the occupational authorities."—United Press.

NANCY

High Ho



By Ernie Bushmiller

THE WEATHER'S ALWAYS RIGHT IN THE WEST INDIES

BY ESTHER CHAPMAN

What has made the West Indians a nation able to challenge the rest of the world in many sports and to achieve supremacy?

The answer lies in the West Indian climate and in the adaptability of the West Indians themselves.

Almost every day the weather is right for outdoor sports: That is why a Wint and a McKenley create running records in the Olympic Games, why a Mott Trille leads the tennis team of Britain's world-famous University, Oxford.

That is why the standard of cricket improves year by year, and why they have established their superiority over England in her national game.

Every West Indian village has its cricket green—probably a patch of rough grass among fields of sugar cane, or a roughly-partitioned section of a cattle property. Often it is not even level.

LIKE MINERS

This roughness of pitch applies to both cricket and football. There is a parallel with the mining villages of the North-East of England, where miners and their sons, before the days of welfare clubs at any rate, played football on what were little more than stony "dumps."

But they learned to shoot first time regardless of the disconcerting tricks the ball played on the irregular surface, and similarly West Indians learn early to master the awkwardly bouncing ball at soccer, or at cricket to "hook" the "bouncer" for a four.

Cricket is often learned by playing a hurtling coconut with a slim broom handle. In this way tiny tots of six and seven learn to overcome adversity, so that later on they can wield a bat against a cricket ball with considerable dexterity.

The village green has played a great part in West Indian sport. It is the centre of the athletic life of the community. And this is the important factor—it is played on every day, and not just on Saturday afternoons.

LONG WEEKENDS

In the towns most offices close at four o'clock, and there are two or three hours of daylight left for outdoor sport. It has become cool by this time. The fields are near at hand; there are no long journeys to be taken to distant suburbs.

Everything is in favour of the sportsman. It is the custom

in many parts of the West Indies to compress the week's work into the days between Monday and Thursday, and to relax for the rest of the week.

Relaxation may include exercise on the sports field.

There is little professional coaching in sport. Boys have to learn the hard way by personal effort and competition. McKenley had to wait until he joined an American University before he had his first real professional training.

The general standard in sport is so high that the public is sometimes slow to recognise outstanding ability. Rhoden, who ran in the Olympic Games, and did well, went to Britain almost by default. His talent was not recognised until he had proved it at Wembley.

The standard of tennis is maintained and improved by the visits of star performers from the USA.

NATURAL GRACE

Jamaicans have a natural grace and bodily vigour, inherited from generations of ancestors who carried their burdens on their heads. It is common for a woman to walk 14 miles to market carrying a huge basket of provisions.

The men walk long distances as a matter of course. Their life is lived in the open air, and this helps to develop fine physiques. The proportion of the people who actively engage in sport is high.

Enthusiasm reaches its greatest heights on the cricket field, and the success of last summer's English tour has aroused enough enthusiasm to maintain cricketing prowess for a generation at least.

And then there are the Calypso poets, who compose songs to celebrate victories. They play their part as effectively as the "atmosphere creators" who conduct community singing at stadiums in other parts of the world.

HE'S AFTER BIG STEAKS



Laurent Dauchille came very near to beating Jake LaMotta for the middle-weight crown. He didn't win but that did not spoil his appetite. Here he smiles hungrily as his wife, Andree, cuts his breakfast steak.

THE GAMBOLE



WELL, SURELY YOU DIDN'T EXPECT ME TO COME AWAY WITHOUT SOME SORT OF SECURITY FOR THE WINNINGS HE OWES ME

The Remarkable Magnetism Of Tommy Farr

By ARCHIE QUICK

The magnetism of Tommy Farr is remarkable. Here he is, a Welsh miner retired from the boxing ring these ten years after having relinquished his British heavy-weight title and lost four fights in a row in the United States after being defeated on points by Joe Louis. Yet wherever he goes Farr attracts the crowds.

We all know of the thousands he took with him to Pontypridd when he beat the giant Dutchman Jan Klein, a not very significant Continental. He is an attraction of the first order where he trains in Brighton. The Granby Hall, Leicester, has been sold out these past four weeks even although Farr's opponent has varied between Nilsson of Norway, Rogier of France, Eugene of Belgium before it was settled to be Piet Wilde of Belgium, whom he has now beaten on a knockout.

Farr has arranged further fights in Carmarthen, Manchester and Leicester, all of which the public will flock to see and now he has announced to me that he has contracted with a group of business men to fight indoors in the historic town of Caernarvon later on, and is certain to fill a hall capable of holding 15,000 to make it the biggest indoor boxing show ever staged in Wales.

INCREDIBLE

All of which is incredible when you remember that Tommy is 38 years of age and has been away from the boxing scene for a decade. Not so incredible perhaps when you recall our present crop of heavyweights. I think Farr's experience could beat the lot—and, make no mistake, he is all out to regain the national championship. He still has no sort of a knockout punch, but he does possess the necessary skill.

Don Mogard, the Canadian cruiserweight, who is Farr's sole sparring partner, said to me: "He could not knock me out

or hurt me a lot, but I would never be able to match him on points over the distance."

The big thing about Farr is that he is reviving the boxing fever where Britain needs it most—in the valleys of the Rhondda, Taff and Neath, in Cardiff, Pontypridd, Newport, Swansea, as far west as Carmarthen and Llanelli, and even to North Wales.

Others are getting the urge to do likewise and follow the Tonypandy man's example with the result that Wales has a real chance of producing a good young heavyweight soon. Farr has his eye on one from Barry.

Personally though, I think that for a man of his age and taking into consideration his long lay-off, Farr is taking too much out of himself in training. I plotted that he had lost an unnecessary stone in weight. I noticed that his legs have shed too much flesh, that his chest is a little sunken and he is facially drawn. Maybe I am wrong because he went through his gym routine without blinking an eyelid, strenuous though it was.

They All Agree That Boxing Is A Dangerous Sport

BY CORNELIUS RYAN

Almost all athletic authorities in the USA agree that boxing is a dangerous sport, but there the agreement ends. The authorities differ widely in their ideas of what is to be done about it.

Abe Greene, commissioner of the National Boxing Association, wants to stabilise safety rules governing boxers in each state so that the NBA can "draw a line on ring activities of boxers and thus curb the permanent impairment which has come to be known as 'punch-drunkness'."

The American Medical Association, in its magazine, called boxing "the greatest killer in sports," said that 50 percent of all active fighters are punch-drunk and said that use of doctors at ringside merely furnishes "phony respectability."

BRAIN DAMAGE

Dr Hendrickus Sjaardema, brain specialist at Queen of Angels Hospital in Los Angeles, made a two-year study of boxers working with the California Athletic Commission, and found that professional fighters had many more examples of brain damage than did amateurs.

The doctor's tests found injuries in many pros who had seemed healthy. Of the fighters who had been knocked out, 29.6 percent had serious brain injuries.

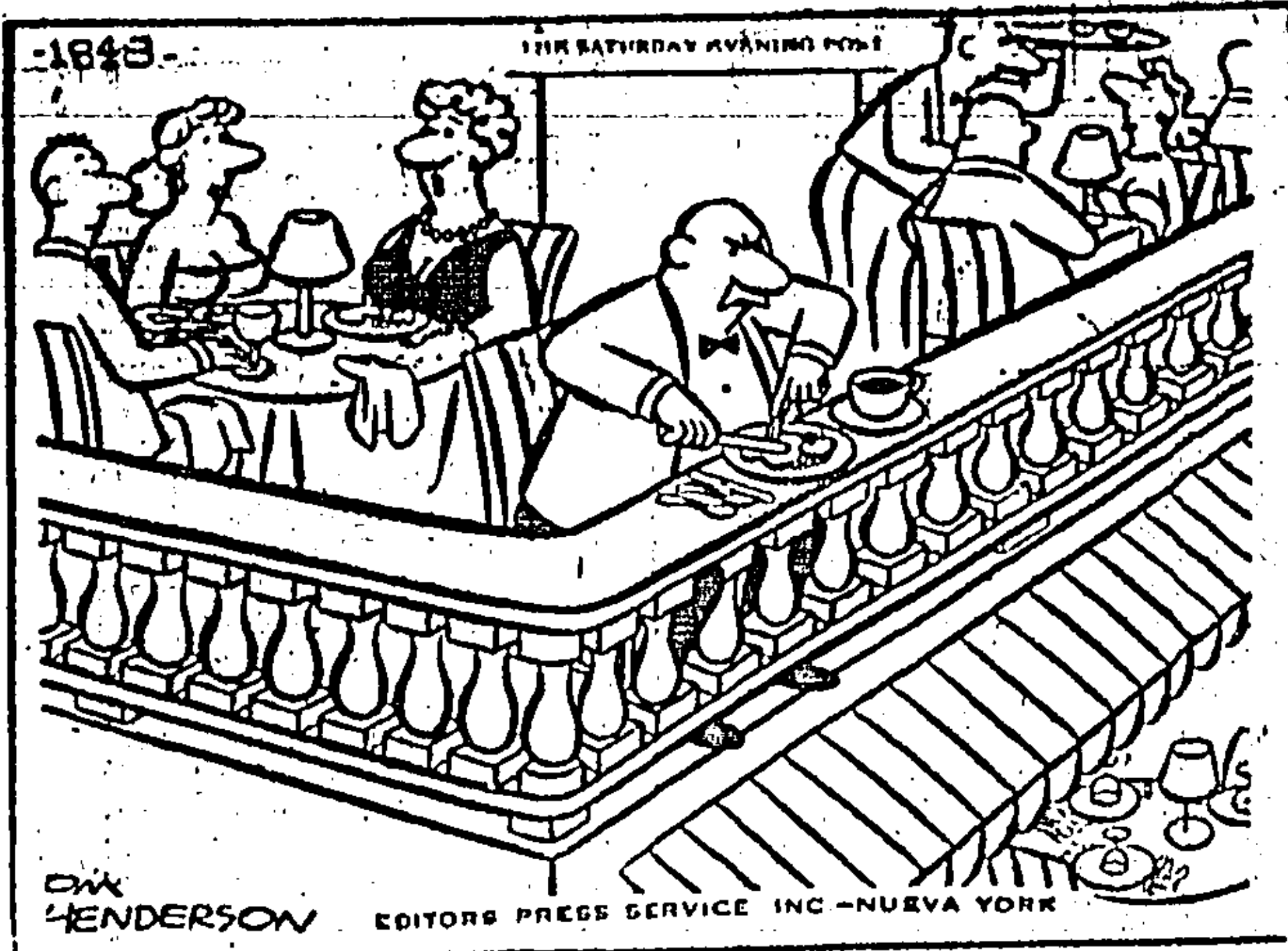
Dr Sjaardema invented a machine to detect injuries and enable the boxer to quit before he is hurt seriously. The AMA suggested that boxing be outlawed entirely. Greene suggests more safety measures such as thicker ring padding, more frequent examination of boxers, and better equipment.

John Carroll University cancelled its boxing team when parental objections caused the personnel of the squad to dwindle

to the point where a full team was not available.

But the University of Wisconsin made a two-year study and said that intercollegiate boxing hurts no one either physically or mentally. Wisconsin added that college bouts are stopped quickly when a man is dazed, and knockouts or even knock-downs are rare.

Public furore of the question of boxing safety occurs only when there has been a widely-publicised death, such as that of Sam Baroudi, killed by Ezzard Charles or Jimmy Doyle, killed by Ray Robinson. There has been no such death in recent months.—United Press.



"It seems no matter what I say to Ken, it always rubs him the wrong way."

BRITONS BEING KEPT OUT

From Michael Ardizzone

IT is not long since South Africa's suave, legal-minded Minister of the Interior, Dr Theophilus Ebenhaezer Donges, KC, announced that immigration was to be speeded up.

Everybody, even the extreme "South Africa for the Afrikaners" fanatics knew that this was necessary. But what no one knows is how it is to be done.

The door leading into the Union has been too long half-closed, and its hinges are rusty. In one month, February, 1950, South Africa actually lost more white people than she gained.

Yet never was a country more in need of good new brains and strong new hands. South Africa has 2,373,690 white people; 7,805,515 Africans; 1,413,744 "coloureds" and Asiatics.

The white people, influenced by world trends and by their soaring cost of living, are having smaller and smaller families; the rest, saved by white skill from the plagues and famines which in past years kept their numbers in check, are rapidly multiplying.

FALLING RATE

Field-Marshal Smuts knew the answer—immigration, unrestricted immigration.

But as soon as the Nationalists came into office, they put an end to Smuts's scheme. They handed the three liners which he had chartered to bring immigrants, mainly from Great Britain, back to their owners.

What was even more effective, they devised a system of "screening" by which immigration to South Africa became immeasurably more difficult for Britons.

South African officials in London interviewed all prospective settlers, and conditions for them were made so severe that few could pass the test entitling them to live in the Union.

The effect of both measures was immediate and startling. Immigration in 1948 was 35,631; in 1949 the figure dropped to 14,780... far less than half. The rate is still falling and is down to about 1,000 a month.

Roughly, half of each month's intake comes from the United Kingdom. But that does not mean 500 working immigrants, men who are going to do jobs and raise families and ensure the continuance of the British tradition in this Dominion.

Far from it. Of every 500 Britons reaching the Union now, 850 are elderly people, retiring on pensions, or moneyed people seeking a change, perhaps temporary.

CARDINAL ERROR

Up till the end of last year all this delighted the Nationalists. Dr Donges did not realise quite how much further the figures were going to fall. For the fact is that people from Britain no longer want to come to the Union.

A cardinal error, designed to counter what Smuts had already done, was South Africa's new Citizenship Act passed last year.

By raising the period by which a Briton might obtain South African citizenship from two years to five, the Nationalists neatly ruled the bulk of Smuts's immigrants out of a vote in the 1953 General Election. They also stopped others wanting to come. They do not want Britons, who would vote for the United Party against Dr Malan.

They do not want, either, Frenchmen, Italians, Spaniards or Portuguese, who are Catholics, and the Dutch Reformed Church, of which Dr Malan himself is an ordained minister, is bitterly anti-Catholic. They do not want the Dutch, who have long memories and have heard of Nationalist celebrations of the bombing of Rotterdam.

The people they really do want are Germans, for the Nationalists believe that the Germans will fall in easily with their racial ideas.

JUST A TRICKLE

The Germans, however, are not quite so keen. They, too, have learned a thing or two... among them that the votes which put the Nationalists into power represented rather less than half of the electorate, the other votes being those of people who fought against Nazism during the war and would be willing to do it again tomorrow.

Moreover, and I have talked to German immigrants as they left their ships at Cape Town, German people who have seen their country fought over are shy of anything that smacks of the totalitarian regime which brought them to disaster.

The bulk of those coming here now are men who will shrink from politics.

German immigration is increasing, but it is still only a trickle.

FOR THE BUSINESSMAN

Chinese Planning To Shift Cargo From HK By KCR

The Chinese Communist authorities are planning to utilise the Canton-Kowloon Railway to help reduce the backlog of exports to China which are being held up by shipping difficulties, according to a Shanghai newspaper report.

The report said: "A considerable quantity of imports belonging to private firms has been delayed in Hongkong because of shipping difficulties. 'The delay has affected the circulation of funds locked up

in such imports, and the merchants have been hard hit in consequence.

"In order to solve these difficulties, the authorities concerned will soon convene a meeting to discuss proposals for utilising the Canton-Kowloon Railway for the transportation of these imports.

IMPORT PERMITS

The agenda will discuss the following questions:

1. Inspection of cargo.
2. Import permits
3. Freight charges for the distance under British control.
4. Railway waggons and through freight charges.
5. Priority for transportation of the imports piled up in Hongkong.
6. Estimate of quantity of imports stored in Hongkong.—United Press.

Plan For Easing Paper Shortage

Washington, Nov. 7.

Europe's shortage of newsprint and paper pulp could be greatly eased through large-scale development of Algerian paper production, according to Mr Joseph Atchinson, chief of the Economic Co-operation Administration's pulp and paper branch.

Mr Atchinson said in a report on an on-the-spot survey issued today that Algerian esparto grass and eucalyptus plantations together with facilities for converting the raw materials into high-grade pulp and paper, should be expanded.

"There is no reason why the use of eucalyptus cannot be developed in a hot climate such as exists in Africa, Italy, Spain and other countries," he said.—Reuter.

Runaway Market

London, Nov. 7.

The runaway market in tin continued on Tuesday morning. The turnover was 210 tons, including 85 tons for spot.

Prices closed today at the end of the official morning session as follows:—

Spot tin, buyers	1280
Spot tin, sellers	1300
Business done at	1290-1295
Three-months tin, buyers	1280
Three-months tin, sellers	1290
Business done at	1280-1290
Settlement	1290

—United Press.

PI BARTER WITH JAPS

Manila, Nov. 7.

A recommendation of the Committee on Trade and Financial Agreements for postponement of consideration for the time being of a SCAP proposal to raise the volume of barter trade between the Philippines and Japan was placed before the Cabinet today.

The Foreign Affairs Department told the Cabinet that postponement of consideration of a trade increase from the present \$30,750,000 to \$40,250,000 was favoured by the committee on the following grounds:

1. Only a few months remain until the barter agreement expires.
2. Prices of commodities affected are rising.
3. The Philippines could easily convert those commodities into dollars in other trade markets.—United Press.

Singapore Rubber

Singapore, Nov. 7.

Prices in the rubber futures market here closed today as follows:—

Number 1 rubber, per lb. November	212-213
December	201-202
January (1951)	191-192
Number 2 rubber, November	209-210
Number 3 rubber, November	206-207
Number 4 rubber, November	202-204
Spot rubber, unheated	212-213
Black crepe	177-178
No. 1 pale crepe	215-220

—United Press.

OUTWARD MAILS

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 8

Closing Times By Air
Japan & Korea, 5 p.m.
Siam, Burma, India, Pakistan, Iraq, Iran, Egypt, East & South Africa, Mauritius, Great Britain, Italy & N.W. Europe, 5 p.m.
Indo-China, 5 p.m.
Formosa, 5 p.m.
Closing Times By Sea
Japan, 2 p.m.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 9

Closing Times By Air
Canada & U.S.A., 11 a.m.
Okinawa, 2 p.m.
Siam, Malaya & Indonesia, 5 p.m.
Japan, 5 p.m.
Formosa, 5 p.m.
Philippines, 5 p.m.
B.N.E., Australia & New Zealand, 5 p.m.
Closing Times By Sea
Indo-China, 10 a.m.
Malaya, Ceylon, Madagascar, Arabia, Egypt, France & Great Britain, (Par.) Noon; (Reg.) 1 p.m.; (Ord.) 2 p.m.
Indonesia, 2 p.m.
India & Pakistan, 2 p.m.
Formosa, 3 p.m.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 10

Closing Times By Air
Indo-China, French North Africa and France, 10 a.m.
Burma, India, Pakistan, Persian Gulf Ports, Egypt, East & South Africa, Mauritius, Great Britain, Italy & N.W. Europe, 5 p.m.
Malaya, Indonesia, Ceylon, Australia, New Zealand & India, 5 p.m.
Philippines, Hawaii & U.S.A. (letters, second class mail and parcels) Guam, (letters and second class mail) Canada, (letters only), 5 p.m.
Formosa, 5 p.m.
Closing Times By Sea
Formosa, 9 a.m.
Malaya, Arabia, Egypt & France, Noon.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 11

Closing Times By Air
Formosa, 3 p.m.
Siam, 5 p.m.
Closing Times By Sea
Formosa, 4 p.m.
South Africa, 2 p.m.
Malaya, Ceylon, India and Pakistan, 2 p.m.

BACKGROUNDS: Douglas MacArthur No. 6

By MELVIN K. WHITELEATHER & NORMAN MYERS



Mary Hardy of Virginia bore Arthur MacArthur three sons. Douglas was the youngest, Arthur II, the eldest. Malcolm died this year. Douglas was born in 1899. Arthur II also had a military career for above average age, but the reflection from his father's star obscured his good record.

The Army did not get all of the MacArthurs. Arthur II chose the Navy. After graduation from the Naval Academy, he fought in the Spanish-American War, commanded warships, was Commandant of the Naval Training Station at San Diego and of the Naval District at Philadelphia.



Douglas MacArthur headed straight for West Point, by way of the West Texas Military Academy at San Antonio, now Texas Military College. He was a good athlete, swimmer, and the main cog in the undefeated West Texas Military Academy 1896 football team.



He was appointed to West Point from Wisconsin and entered in 1899. He passed his examinations with the highest grades. But there was a flaw. He was a slight, thin, future doctor, though he was a year with a doctor to correct it.

U.S. WAITING ON EVENTS

"A War Of Nerves With Explosive Possibilities"

Close Watch On The Battle Reports

Washington, Nov. 7.

The State and Defence departments kept a 24-hour watch on last-minute battle reports from Korea today for evidence of the intentions of Moscow and Peking.

Top-level officials said continuous review indicates so far "a very serious situation" in which the Communists hold the initiative in a war of nerves that has explosive possibilities.

Ultimatum Denied

(Continued from Page 1)

churian border to "participate in a patriotic demonstration" in Korea.

The broadcast added that another 3,000 were on the way. (The Peking Communist Radio said that 3,000 Chinese were fighting with the North Koreans and that a further 10,000 volunteers were assembled north of the Yalu River—Manchurian border).

STEADY STREAM

The spokesman, reporting a steady stream of Chinese men and material crossing the River, said that the Chinese Communist troops had been holding positions consistent with Peking's declared plan to keep the River's power plants out of United Nations hands.

Sixteen American piston-engined Mustang fighters fought a series of skirmishes with about nine Russian-built jet fighters in the first big air battle of the campaign.

No American aircraft was damaged and no hit was claimed on any enemy plane.

The battle began when four Communist planes attacked four American Mustangs in a five-minute skirmish. The jets attacked another four Mustangs a few minutes later but again broke off the fight.

Later, in the afternoon, three more enemy jets attacked the same group but once more flew off after a few minutes.

Mustang pilots afterwards saw four more jets flying along the Manchurian side of the Yalu River but took no action because of orders not to cross the border.

These pilots reported seeing six Communist jets taking off from Antung, on the Manchurian side of the border.

Another three-minute dog-fight took place yesterday evening between four American Mustangs which had not previously been engaged and another four Communist jet fighters.

The American fliers stated that the enemy flew out from across the Yalu River—Manchurian border—and returned across the River after the attacks.—Reuter.

Reds Closing In On Lhasa

Kalimpong, Nov. 7.

Advance units of Chinese-led Tibetan troops were tonight reported past a point 42 miles from Lhasa, the Tibetan capital.

Latest estimates put the advancing Chinese Communist and Tibetan People's forces at about 70,000.

Lhasa was a sealed city with strict security measures preventing people entering or leaving without special permits.—Reuter.

Experts who had discounted the possibility of large-scale Chinese intervention up to a few days ago would not make any firm predictions in face of recent serious developments.

It is suggested that the Kremlin and China's Red leader, Mao Tse-tung, may be willing to gamble on full-scale intervention. This could lead to war between East and West. Experts fear the Kremlin's strategy may be aimed at getting Mao to take a major part in Korea to save Communist prestige.

The United States apparently wants to avoid antagonising the Chinese Reds at this critical moment. This was shown by the State Department's rejection of the proposal by Senator Knowland to accept Chiang Kai-shek's offer of 33,000 Nationalist troops to fight in Korea.

The State Department is similarly expected to steer clear of the Republican demand that Russia be told the United States, acting through the United Nations, "proposed to halt once and for all any further spread of Communist aggression." This demand was signed by Senators Alexander Smith, Flanders and Ives, and Mrs Wendell Willkie. The statement which attacked American foreign policy as "ineffective," was issued by the Republican National Committee.—United Press.

Intervention On "Limited Liability"

London, Nov. 7.

A warning that the western powers must avoid becoming hopelessly involved in Asia so that Russia can reap gains in the west, was given by the Manchester Guardian today.

Commenting on the intervention of Chinese forces in North Korea, the Manchester Guardian maintained that the Peking Government was not ready to declare open war against the United Nations forces, the paper added. The view that this offered some hope for a "diplomatic manoeuvre" was also taken by the Manchester Guardian.

Another paper, the Conservative Daily Telegraph, said that it was possible that Peking only meant to intervene on a basis of limited liability, but stressed that the Security Council—who will consider the matter—is faced with grave decisions.—Reuter.

Shinwell Not Worried

London, Nov. 7.

The Defence Minister, Mr Emanuel Shinwell, said on his return from Washington today that he had very good reasons to believe the Atlantic pact defence ministers would make further progress in the next few weeks.—Reuter.



This Corporation street sweeper in Melbourne caused a mild sensation in the police force as a result of complaints that a motorist was creating a disturbance by continuously honking his horn. The sweeper was found to be the offender. Tired of using his voice to warn pedestrians, he had mounted a horn on the handle of his broom.

NO HINT OF LINE OF ACTION BY UNITED NATIONS

Lake Success, Nov. 7.

There was still no indication early today of what action the Security Council will take when it meets in special session tomorrow to consider General MacArthur's report on Chinese Communist intervention in Korea.

The United States delegation was understood to be still awaiting instructions from Washington.

Hopes were growing in United Nations circles that the Communist move did not represent an all out and determined intervention. Some spokesmen expressed the view that the Chinese troops, having crossed into Korea to protect the power plants which supply power to the huge industrial plants of Manchuria, had no intention of offering full-scale opposition, with all its possible consequences.

The suggestion has already been made in some quarters that if a firm guarantee were conveyed to the Chinese Communists that their supply of power would be secured under any settlement in North Korea, it might influence their future action.

One immediate question raised is whether a speed up call will be sent to the new United Nations Korean Commission, set up by the General Assembly recently to supervise the unification and rehabilitation of Korea.

One of the seven members, Mr James Plimsoll (Australia) interviewed by reporters said he was in favour of the Commission leaving for Korea immediately, so that members could be on the spot before the tentative deadline of November 20.—Reuter.

STOP PRESS

Democrats Take Early Lead

Washington, Nov. 7. Democratic candidates in the Congressional elections took an early lead tonight. At an early hour the standings were:

Senate—three Democrats, no Republicans.

House—82 Democrats, six Republicans.

Senators elected were: J. William Fulbright, Arkansas; Walter F. George, Georgia, and Olin D. Johnston, South Carolina.

The Democrats were also leading by substantial majorities in other contests which have not yet been decided.—United Press.

Tito To Back Up United Nations

Belgrade, Nov. 7.

The United States Ambassador, Mr George Allen, called on the deputy Foreign Minister, Mr Leo Mates, to present General MacArthur's report on the Chinese Communist intervention in Korea.

Shortly before the meeting Marshal Tito said in an interview with a New York Times correspondent, "Yugoslavia has made known its stand at the United Nations and will continue to maintain this stand. If the United Nations secures proof of Communist aggression, Yugoslavia will abide by decisions of the United Nations."—United Press.

The Hongkong Telegraph

Morning Post Building, Hongkong.

Published daily (Mid-Day) except Saturdays & Sundays.
Price, 20 cents per edition.
Subscription: \$8.50 per month.
Postage: China and Macao, \$1.00 per month. UK British Possessions and other countries, \$4.50 per month.

News contributions, always welcome, should be addressed to the Editor, business communications and advertisements to the Secretary.
Telephone: 26611 (5 Lines).

NOTICE

THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.
Notice To Shareholders.

Notice is hereby given that the ONE HUNDRED and TWENTY SIXTH Ordinary Meeting of Shareholders in the Company will be held at the Office of the Company, Queen's Building, Victoria, Hong Kong, on Monday, 20th November, 1950, at 11.30 a.m. for the purpose of receiving a Report of the Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts, and Re-electing Directors and Auditors.

By Order of the Board of Directors.
H. da LUZ,
Secretary.
Hong Kong, 7th Nov., 1950.

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The above-mentioned newspapers do not employ canvassers, and request advertisers to notify the undersigned should they be approached in connection with advertising in any of the above-named newspapers.

W. A. GRINHAM,

Secretary.

South China Morning Post, Ltd.

Printed and published by WILLIAM ALICE GRINHAM for and on behalf of South China Morning Post Limited at 1-3 Wyndham Street, City of Hongkong.